Maily Green Mountain Freeman.

VOLUME I.

Freedom: its Interests, its Rights, and its Honor.

NUMBER 18.

BY C. W. WILLARD.

MONTPELIER, VT., MAY 6, 1861.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

TO HORSE OWNERS!

Dr. Bryden's HORSE AND CATTLE

medicines.

Which have been most secessfully used in my own practice throughout Vermont and New England for sive 11 year, are now offered TO THE PUBLIC, for the rapid cure of all diseases incidents to

HORSES AND CATTLE,

Hotel Kerpers, Livery Stable keepers, Horse Bayers Stage hear carriers, and farmers in every section, are aware of the access that has attended the use of these ranches whenever I have used them, and I now off them in full error dence that they will prove the "needical icased ex" for all horse in cattle owners, asc.

WM. BRYDEN,

Veterinary Surgeon.

North Craftsbury, Vt

These medicicine consists of Dr. Bryden's Condition Powders For Horses and Cattle out of condition .-DR. BRYDEN'S

Cough or Heave Powder.

DR. BRYDEN'S URINE POWDER, For Stoppage of Water or too scanty discharges. DR. BRYDEN'S

Embrocation & Liniment,

Will care Sore Throats and Horse Distemper. swelled neck, o'd sores, bruise. sprains, cramps, and lameness of every description, in the shortest possible time

Dr. Bryden's Bone Compound, For Ring Bone, splint, or any enlargement on the bone, from kick, blow or any other cause. This com-

pound will step the growth of the enlargement, and entirely cures the lamouess. Perfect success has always aftenced the use of this valuable compound. Dr. Bryden's Remedy For Corns and Thrush Wenderful cures of the worst

cases have been performed with this an ellent remedy. No article in occur be compared with this for Coins, thrush. Fouls in Cattle, and foot rot in sleep. Dr. Bryden's

SPECIFIC for SCRATCHES. NEVER FAILS! NEVER FAILS!

It will entirely cure the hardest cases of Scratches follow the directions, and it will surely cure. Also for itching or rubbing off of Hair, and cause rapid growth of hair wherever applied. DR. BRYDEN'S

Hoof Compound, To grow the boof, in onse of contracted feet, flat feet, quarrer crick, &c. A complete new healthy hoof contegrown out by use of this conpound in a short time.

HD RE. HE EL WID E N

lase well known by horse owners in Vermont, that it is seemed unnecessary to say anything of his universal success in treating any circase of litree to Cattle. And in presenting these medicines prepared with the greatest care from his receipts, we have only to say to such as have seen its remedies used.

You Know what they will do, and to all who have HORSES and CATTLE in their care, you have only to give them a single trial to be fully convinced that they are

THE BEST REMEDIES

Ever sold in Vermont. Full directions with each package. PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. PREPARED BY

PRED. E, SMITH, DRUGGIST Montpelier, Vermont

SMITH'S ANODYNE

Han stood the test of a Ten Year's Trial. and is now neknowledged THE BEST IN USE. It has the fullest confidence of its patrons, and over

60,000 Bottles laving been sold in Vermont is a guarantee of its effi-

The Price is within the Reach of All.

that the poorest families in town need never be with-out this most VALUABLE REMEDY.

to prevent the sad consequences of a hard cold or The Anodyne Cough Drops,

For it always cures. PHYSICIANS

the in all parts of the State, use it it their practice and They say it is excellent for

COUGHS COLDS, CROUP, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, &c. And this the universal voice of people who use it.

As a Panth v Medicine, for sudden Colds, for Chilival and in age | people who couch and are kept awake
rights we do verily believe there is not so

GOOD AND RELIABLE REMEDY

in the land, w' en such man as

Br. Clark, Dr. Bigelow, Hon. E. P. Wa ton, Dr. Smith
Lit. Rub es. Hon. D. P. Thompson, Capt Jewett, Dea.
C. W. Steres, Ellis & Haich. give the high st recomendations for its use we ask WHO CAN DOUBTIT!

HATTERER HEORGARCH, The Oldest Minister in New England,

gives his strongest recomendation of its efficacy and for its use.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST, You can run no risk, for every bottle is Warranted!

PRICE 25 CENTS. FRED. E. SMITH, Proprietor, Montpelier. Vt.

Poetry.

The Moss Rose.

The Angel who sprinkled the dew on the flowers, Fell asleep on a beautiful morning in June, 'Neath the shade of a rose tree so fragrant and cool; And his sleep was so quiet he slept until noon.

Awaking, he said, " O thou beautiful thing !

I know not thy name but no flower in our heaven Has an odor more sweet ; and what e'er thou wilt ask I will give, in return for the joy thou hast given."

" With new grace adorn me !" the blushing rose said, And her petals shook perfume aroundher in showers When, lo ! without lessening her beauty of form, He clothed with soft moss the bright queen of the flowers.

So, charity levellest gift from on high.

Like the vesture of moss which the angel threw o'er, Adds a charm to the lips and the brow, and the eye, Of my loved one when light'ning the load of the poor, B in Crayon.

Miscellany.

May

This month is frequently marked by clear, brigh , cold skies-weather useful in drying up moist earth saturated by the melting snows of April, and for preparing the soft carth for spring crops. Drained land will now assert its superiority. It will be ready for the seed almost immediately after the disoppearance of the snow. It will speedily become mellow and warm-affording a genial seed bed. We have had a long winter; and will hope, and may perhaps expect the month of May to be beautifully fine. But cold, harsh winds, at this season, succeeding cold rains, occasionally render the soil especially where undrained, dry and hard, and difficult to work or plow, This will be a short and busy season. Ploughing, sowing and planting should be going on incessantly. Everything should be full of life and activity. Crowds of birds visit us. But frosty nights, too often prevail, while cold drying winds check vegetation, and May is generally a dry month; though moisture is never deficient, after the melting of the snow in winter. No month in the year demands as much activity as the month of May. If he does not sow, he will not reap; and if not applied in time, the labor required for after culture will be greatly increased. It is desirable that fall ploughing should be finished, if possible, in good time-the land well drained, and the farrows cleaned out, and, this done, the soil will be in good condition for spring sowing. If farmers would adopt thorough draining and fall ploughing more generally, sowing and planting, as a rule, might be finished before the end of May-which would be desirable .--When the spring sowing and planting extend into the month of June, the chances of good erops is very doubtful, unless in a most favorable season-neither very moist nor very dry. When the soil is too long and deeply covered with snow, the plant often suffers by exclusion from the life giving influences of air and light; and when the snow covering disappears, the surface shows patchy and unequal.

Unpropitious and unsettled weather in May will not only delay labor, but the plowed soil will become partially overrun with weeds before the seed is sown. Late seasons ill consort with small capi al and high priced labor. Early sowing of wheat would be most desirable, could we be assured of its escaping the ravages of insects. It is well to get the sowing over this month, except turnips and buckwheat, which may be sown throughout June, and up to the middle of July. If Indian-corn be planted too early, we have, often, a great growth of straw, but the grain light. When peas are sown as a preparatory crop for fall-wheat, they should be sown as soon as the ground can be got ready, as they are easily injured by frost; and the sooner they are harvested, there will be the more time to prepare for wheat. Potatoes may be planted any time from the middle of April to the middle of July-but the produce is best when sown moderately early. The tubers will make their growth before the mid-summer drought. Potatoes grown on dry sandy soils are often small, and by no means a productive crop; but they are gene rally very productive on deep soils, rather damp than dry, having a large proportion of vegetable matter. Potatoes grown for the table must be carefully selected, and are by no means such abundant bearers as the larger variaties for stock feeding. The doubtful struggle between winter and summer is now ended, and, on every hand we find indications of carnest work. Our springs are always long and lingering, and the complaint of backwardness, cod and wet, together or alternately, have been made periodically ever since the settlement of this promising country. The prevailing winds are from the north-west and north-east; and the chilling breath of winter is still felt after we have been congratulating ourse ves that they greybeard has taken his departure.

After this long reign of cold and wet, the seed time is confined to a very few days .-

Everything is hurry and bustle, and the success of the season hangs on our activity this month. Fields, unapproachable in April, must now be manured and plowed before the of the planting season has been foreseen, anticipated and prepared for by the experienced and skillful cultivator, and everything will be found in readiness. Not a moment should be lost, The manures are waiting on the of Maryland and Virginia are with the South, ty. His tools are in complete order. His

teams sleek and vigorous. His carriages and to make the best of his time, and take ad- them. They now talk about an armed newvantage of the coming season.

leanse cellars from decayed vegitables; scrubbing and whitewashing walls; and ventitate freely. Stock require great attention at this sea-

Indian meal and oats. Before the season appaoaches for turning out to pasture, pre- press treason and hang the traitors. We pare a warm stable or shed to which they trust our Government will not forget that the may have free access from the pasture, field, blood of murdered victims calls for vengeance or meadow.

Give extra feed to ewes with lamb. Wash and shear in due season; and meantime prepare dry sheds to which they may have ac- submit to the authority and terms of the cess at nights thereafter, and on cold, damp General Government, that they have had the

Spring Crops.—Let these be sown, each in due season. It seems unnecessary to enter on this subject in detail. Our remarks would that causes the traitors to tremble, and let nccessarily become too lengthy for a calen- them now use this power to a purpose, for dar. And they are so familiar to all that forbearance has been exercised towards the there is less to regret on this head. Wheat, Rebels until it ceases to be a virtue. - Mesoats, barley, beans, peas, Indian corn, rye, senger. buckwheat, clover, timethy, flax, potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets and pumpkins will be attended to, each at the proper season; and there will be no fear of any omission. All

or if the subsoil is of good quality, go a little of the stone coal of the mountain, not as a to lead them, bayonet in hand as did Lieut. deeper this season than last, and let the prac- miracle, but as a simple mechanical operation Richardson also and that it would be necessar of soil be attained in every field.

Vermont Conference Reports.

The following reports were adopted at the ccent session of our Conference:

RI PORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SLAVERY. Resolved, That we see no cause to recede from our former position on the Slavery question, but on the contrary, each progressive step, whe her in Church or State, affords ad-Mr. Wes'ey, when he called it " The sum of all villainies."

Reso'ved, That while we regret the failure "General Rule," we heartily approve of the wanted for meat and their eyes brightened adoption of the new chapter, which we reecive as on explanation of the General Rule.

Your Committee having read with care the the action of the late General Conference, every variety of oil, was, indeed, a cooler. have failed to see the force of its arguments. or the legitimacy of is conclusions. Also which is remarkably tough, but as soft as dead bodies were carried across its deck after having read and considered the request of the East Baltimore Conference, for the call of a special session of the General Conference, do not concur in the call.

M. White, Chairman. S. Gardner, Secretary.

Report of the Committee on Temperance. It is with feelings of deep regret, that we

attention to the following facts: 1. Moral suasion is the most efficient

means for checking the progress of intemper-

2. The friends of Temperance do not exert leather. themselves as earnestly in the use of moral suasion, as formerly.

delusive idea that a prohibitory law, is in itself sufficient to accomplish the desired re

4. Prohibitory law has not accomplished Alton is related by the Chicago Tribune : as much in surpressing intemperance, as its friends fondly anticipated.

part of its professed friends.

unadulterated.

be a lull in the war storm, that has been so ful ruin upon themselves, they seem to pause machines in the best order; and he is ready on the brink of the gulf that frowns before trality, and the mediation of foreign pow-Buildings .- If not already attended to, ers! We lear a compromise with treason and Slavery more than the results of civil war. If the Border States are for the Government, let them show it by works that attest a gennine repentance. Let them join As the heavy labor comes on, give horses the Government in a vigorous effort to suron the Rebels. Let there be no compromise with them, until they strike their flag, and impudence to defy and insult. We are glad that our Government is developing a strength

The Progress of Discovery.

Yankees ought to be ashamed of themwe would say is never to lose a moment when selees! The drab-coated Brotherhood of the proper season arrives. Let there be no New Bedford, and the Island sons of Nandelay or hesitation; for our short seasons in tucket, have for some time been suffering sethis country will not permit of any naneces- verely as they saw veritable oil of all qualities, from the crudest to that fit for lubrier-Plowing .- If the subsoil will permit of it ting the finest Waltham watches, baked out tice be persevered in until a desirable depth in the way of every day labor, thus setting aside and almost at nought their capturing of whales the wide world over. A few years ago the monopoly, even in a business way of location and skill, promised the most brilliant results, and the progress of machinery alone seemed to give assurance of untold riches and the fat of the land to those engaged in securing the oil of the sea.

Then came the lard oil of the West, and close beside it the stearnine candles, white sisters of the real spermaceti. The Quakerdicional evidence of the truth expressed by dom of New Bedford put on the mourning of a graver look at the audacious transformation of a hog on the Western prarie into a petite spermaceti whale. But hogs are was a local matter, but the squeezing whole mountains of coal and tickling it to yield

The discovery by a Frenchman that the skins of whales make the best of boot leather buckskin, and repels water well, is a surprise, had not years ago made the discovery, and suffered to be thown into the sea.

The oil from hogs and the rock coal came when the supply from the old sources of the are compelled to acknowledge that the cause | sea was becoming inadequate, as the coal itself of Temperance in our State, is apparently on came into use when the wood fuel began to the decline, in view of which, we would call run short. So now, when and leather is corns, the sea-leather comes with the needed quantity and the required quality. It took a Frenchman to discover the best quality of

The following incident in connection with 3. One great reason for this neglect, is the the removal of U. S. arms and munitions of war from the St. Louis Arsenal by Capt. Stokes, of Chicago, on the steamer City of

When the whole were on board, about two o'clock Friday morning, the order was given 5; This is not owing so much to defective- by the captain of the steamer to cast off. ness in the law, as neglect of duty, on the Judge of the consternation of all hands, when it was found that she would not move. In view of these facts, we would recom | The arms had been piled in great quantities mend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we pledge our hearty support to the present plan of legal suasion.

Resolved in our Statutes we will not case. recorded in our Statutes, we will not cease at every turn of the wheels. A man of less our persevering efforts in the line of moral nerve tuan Capt. Stokes would have gone suasion to prevent the spread of intemperance, crazy on the spot. He called the arsenal men Resolved, That we consider it highly im- on board, and then commenced moving the portant that the liquors kept by our agents, boxes to the stern. Fortunately when about for the purposes presented by law, should be two hundred boxes had been shifted, the boat | ged him to keep still. He did not preach the fell from the shore, and floated in deep water. next day, and in the night was packed off.

"Which way?" said Captain Mitchell, of Just at the present time, there appears to the steamer." "Straight to Alton in the regular channel," replied Capt. Stokes. "What if we are attacked," said Capt. land can be seeded down. But the shortnes rapidly and frowningly gathering upon our Mitchell. "Then we will fight !" said Capt. political horizon. The South has been most Stokes. "What if we are overpowered!" evidently disappointed in the prompt and de- said Capt. M. "Run her to the deepest fiant attitude of the North. The sympathies part of the river and sink her," replied Capt. S. " I'll do it," was the heroic reply of Capt. Mitchell. and away they went past the ground, ready for spreading-having been but as they see that the scathing thunderbolts secession battery, past the entire St. Louis carried out while the surface gave opportuni. of the thickening contest must fall in fright- levec, and on to Alton, in the regular channel, where they arrived at five o'clock in the

morning. When the boat touched her landing, Capt. Stokes fearing pursuit by two or three of the Secession military companies, by which the city of St Louis is dis raced, ran to the market house and rang the fire bell. The eitizens came flocking pell mell to the river in all sorts of habiliments. Capt. Stokes informed them of the situation of things, and pointed out the freight cars. Instantly, men, women and children boarded the steamer, seized the freight, and clambered up the levees to the cars. Rich and poor tugged together with might and main for two hours, when the cargo was all deposited in the cars, amid the enthusiastic cheers, for Springfield.

Northern Courage.

A letter from an officer in the Pittsffeld Company, under Capt. H. S. Briggs, mentions an incident which illustrates the spirit and courage which animate the members of that company. Speaking of the duty assigned to his company of taking possession of the ferry boat, which it was supopsed was in the hands of the secessionists at Havre de Grace, he says :-

"We in fact had a pretty fair test of our pluck, in the opportunity we had of cooly contemplating all the dangers of an assault with the bayonet. There never was a more enthusiastic response than in the shout of assent which the men gave when, after fully stating to them the nature and danger of the undertaking, Capt. Briggs asked them if they would stand by and follow him. One incident I must detail. Before reaching the place, Capt. B. told the men that he proposed ry for them to take two of the muskets from the privates, of course relieving the privates thus disarmed from any participation in the enterprise. Capt. Brigg asked some one to hand him a gun-not one was offered. He turned to a fair faced youth of 19 and told him he would take his guo, as it was left for him to select. He withdrew his gun as the Captain reached for it, and burst into tears, clinging to it with the devotion of a veteran, and pleased with his superior officer not to deprive him of participating in the service .-His conduct was as noble and heroje as tho' the enterprise had been carried into execution, and he had met the fate of a forlorn hope .-His name is Richard Powers.

We were agreeably disappointed in being allowed to take peaceable possession of the steamer, the rebels having retreated.

THE KILLED IN FORT MOULTRIE. - The statement of the captain of the schooner D. B. Pitts, lately arrived from Charleston, is contradicted by the mate of that vessel, who says that no the bombardment of Fort Sumter, except that of one of Major Anderson's men, who was killed by the bursting of a cannon when firing the salute on the evacuation of the Fort. The statement is confirmed by several of the crew, thus saved large fortune; which have been who say that nothing of the kind could have occurred without their knowledge. The mate says, however, that there is no doubt that nearly two hundred men were killed in the batteries during the engagement, and that most of them were buried on the beach .-He says that on the nights of the 15th, 16th and 17th ult, the steamboat which plied begetting scarce, and the people's feet sore with tween the city and the batteries took down an aggregate of about 200 coffins.

He was informed also by a gentleman who had a brother and brother in-law in the garrison of Fort Moultrie, that, after writing to them repeatedly without obtaining any answer, he finally received a note from one of the officers, stating that they had both been killed, and that their bodies could be sent for, which he was about to do. He learned from various sources that the number killed in Fort Moultrie was thirty-nine, but could not ascertain the number in the other batteries. He is positive as to the shipment of a large number of coffins on board the steamboat, on the nights mentioned, having seen them taken on board himelf. -N. Y. Com. Adv.

A SECESSION CLERGYMAN IN PA.—Rev. Mr. Wise (a son of ex Gov. Wise of Va.) who is sta tioned over an Episcopal church in West Phi!would be whipped. At this the master of the razor strop took offence, and instantly ejected the reverend gentleman into the street half shaved, one half of his face yet lathered, and in his shirt sleeves. A member of his church, passing by,got a carriage and took him home, and beg-